

NOTE

Parasa indetermina (Boisduval) (Lepidoptera: Limacodidae), a new host for *Systropus macer* Loew (Diptera: Bombyliidae)

This note adds a new species to the published limacodid hosts of *Systropus macer* Loew (Diptera: Bombyliidae). Host literature for worldwide *Systropus* was reviewed by Adams and Yanega (1991, Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society 64:443–444). All North American records have been restricted to the eastern U.S. and are reported only for *S. macer*. Forty-nine species of Limacodidae are known from North America north of Mexico, accounting for synonymies from Epstein and Becker (1993, Revista brasileira de Zoologia 10:289–319) and a newly established species in southern Texas (Ferguson and Knudson 1987, Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society 40:353–355). Of these species, only four have been reported as hosts for *Systropus*: *Euclea delphinii* (Boisduval), *Adoneta spinuloides* (Herrich-Schäffer), *Prolimacodes badia* (Hübner), *Lithacodes fasciola* (Herrich-Schäffer), and an unidentified larva of *Apoda* Haworth (Adams and Yanega 1991). There are no additional unpublished host records for *Systropus* in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM), presently on loan to the Bishop Museum (Neal Evenhuis personal communication).

Larvae of *Parasa indetermina* (Boisduval) and one larva of *Euclea delphinii* (Boisduval) were found feeding on bayberry near Higbee Beach, Cape May, New Jersey on Sept. 23–24, 1995. All spun cocoons over the following several weeks. Adults of the non-parasitized cocoons all emerged in June 1996. The larva of *S. macer* inside the cocoon of *E. delphinii* was discovered in early

June 1996 and was kept in a 2 dram vial. It did not pupate until 10 July 1996. It emerged along with the other individuals that parasitized *P. indetermina* between 10–15 August 1996. One individual per cocoon emerged in characteristic fashion, by pushing open the lid of the cocoon, as occurs for the limacodids. Five out of 17 cocoons of *P. indetermina* produced *Systropus* adults.

Additional New World species of *Parasa* that are hosts of *Systropus* sp. are *P. wellesca* Dyar and *P. cuernavaca* Dyar from Guanacaste, Costa Rica (D.H. Janzen and W. Hallwachs Lepidoptera rearing record database). There are no records of *Parasa* parasitized by *Systropus* in a review of bombyliid parasitoids of Southeast Asian limacodids by Greathead (1987, pp. 195–196. In Cock, Godfrey and Holloway, eds., Slug and Nettle Caterpillars. CAB International). However, several species in the African limacodid genus *Latoia* (as *Parasa*) have been reported as hosts (Bowden 1967, Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa 30:126–173).

Published limacodid hosts of North American and Asian *Systropus* consist of both smooth (= gelatine) and spiny type larvae; examples of smooth larval hosts include *Prolimacodes* Schaus, *Lithacodes* Packard and *Chalcozelis* Hampson (Adams and Yanega 1991; Greathead 1987). Records from Mexico south to Argentina are exclusively from the spiny genera *Acharia* (= *Sibine*) Hübner and *Miresa* Walker (literature reviewed by Adams and Yanega 1991) and the two *Parasa* species above. This probably reflects a collecting bias for brightly colored spiny larvae, which tend to

be agricultural pests, compared to the cryptic smooth larvae.

I thank Jane Ruffin (Rosemont, PA) for discovering and showing me the population of *Parasa indetermina* and Neal Evenhuis (Bishop Museum) for determining the spec-

imens of *S. macer*, providing helpful bibliographic information and searching the USNM collection for host information.

Marc E. Epstein, *Department of Entomology, MRC 105, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.*

PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.
99(3), 1997, pp. 586

NOTE

Replacement Names for Western Hemisphere Genera of Doryctinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

Recently I published descriptions of several new genera of Doryctinae from the Western Hemisphere (Marsh 1993. *Contributions of the American Entomological Institute* 28(1): 1-58). Unfortunately, three of these generic names have been previously used and must be replaced with new names. Therefore, I propose the following new generic names.

Cyphodoryctes Marsh, **new name**. Replacement name for *Cyrtonion* Marsh 1993, not *Cyrtonion* Hansen 1989 (see Hansen 1991. *Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab Biologiske Skrifter* 40: 1-367). The original name *Cyrtonion* was derived from the Greek *kyrton* meaning humpbacked in reference to the mesonotum which anteriorly is swollen and strongly declivous. The

replacement name is derived from the Greek *kyphos* also meaning humpbacked.

Donquickeia Marsh, **new name**. Replacement name for *Quickia* Marsh 1993, not *Quickia* Odhner 1950 (see Vaught 1989. A classification of the living Mollusca. American Malacologists, Inc.).

Whitfieldiellus Marsh, **new name**. Replacement name for *Whitfieldia* Marsh 1993, not *Whitfieldia* Davidson 1882 (see Moore, ed., 1965. *Treatise on invertebrate paleontology. Part H, Brachiopoda. Vols. 1 and 2.* The Geological Society of America and the University of Kansas).

Paul M. Marsh, *P.O. Box 384, North Newton, KS 67117, U.S.A.*